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Dr. Calhoun has rendered his most important service. Relatively the field was unworked. It was not needful so often to travel paths already well beaten by others. In eight chapters, with citation of much new material, are considered: "The Family Motive in Southern Colonization," "Familism and Home Life," "Southern Courtship and Marriage," "Regulation and Solemnization of Marriage," "Woman's Place in the South," "Childhood in the South," "Family Pathology and Social Censorship," and "Servitude and Sensuality in the South." The volume closes with a few words on the "French Colonies in the West."

This creditable investigation will increase the swiftly rising interest in the history and the functions of the basic social institution, and readers of the first volume will welcome the two instalments which are to follow.

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*Criminal Sociology.* By ENRICO FERRI. Translated by JOSEPH I. KELLY and JOHN LISLE. Boston: Little, Brown, & Co., 1917. Pp. 577+xiv. \$5.00.

The most recent addition to the very valuable "Modern Criminal Science Series" is this English translation of Ferri's monumental work. Although Ferri's contribution to the doctrines of the positive or Italian school is familiar to every student of criminology from digests, reviews, and commentaries, yet the possibility of following in detail his arguments, explanations, and illustrations will be very welcome to those who are not linguistically qualified to do so in the original.

The volume begins with a series of editorial introductions by William W. Smithers, Charles A. Ellwood, Quincy A. Myers, and the author. Especially helpful to the general reader is Professor Ellwood's unbiased and discriminating appreciation of Ferri's work and its general place in the scheme of criminology.

Ferri's work itself is divided into five parts: an introductory section on "The Positive School of Criminal Law"; Part I, "Data of Criminal Anthropology"; Part II, "Data of Criminal Statistics"; Part III, "Positive Theory of Penal Responsibility"; Part IV, "Practical Reforms." Under these heads the author discusses almost every phase of the problem of crime and its control. It is manifestly impossible in such a review as this to summarize in even the most cursory way the painstaking, critical, and exhaustive analyses of these questions which

the author presents. Probably the greatest single contribution which Ferri makes to his science is in relegating the doctrines of the anthropological school to their proper proportions, and emphasizing the claim to consideration of the social and geographical factors in crime. This is not to say that he minimizes the importance of the anthropological factors. The existence of a criminal type he supports with a fervor and passion so great as almost to suggest a certain instability in his position. In fact, there is a polemic note running all through the book, particularly in the first sections, which seems a bit incongruous in a scientific work. There is also a touch of personal vanity which is saved from offensiveness by its naïveté as much as by the unquestioned authority of the writer.

In carrying out his doctrine of the positive, not to say materialistic, causation of crime, Ferri is naturally led into the denial of free will and moral liberty. His discussion of these points is illuminating and interesting, though, as such discussions always are, unconvincing. In his view the criminal is just as truly a sick man as the lunatic or the consumptive. "Crime and insanity are both misfortunes" (p. 524). The basis of punishment is therefore the necessity of social defense. The element of resentment or retribution has no place. The theory of criminal responsibility is simply social accountability or material imputability.

Ferri's classification of criminals is well known and has become the accepted basis of discussion in much criminological writing. While not strictly logical, it serves practical purposes very well. The doctrine of criminal saturation is also familiar, and is a necessary correlative of the author's interpretation of the causation of crime.

Probably the most valuable, as it is certainly the most interesting, portion of the book is that dealing with practical penal expedients and reforms. Here the author's sound common sense and balanced judgment show up at their very best. His intense scholarly interest in principles and theories does not, as so often happens, distort his vision of practical affairs. In fact, it is exceedingly interesting to note, in reading works of this kind, how little bearing the acceptance or denial of free will has upon the practical expedients for dealing with the abnormal members of society. Ferri is bound by no traditional reverence for such well-established expedients as the jury system, the cellular system of imprisonment, etc. Each device is analyzed on the basis of its merits and approved or condemned according to its results. These passages should be of great practical value to administrators charged with the handling of criminals, and legislators whose duty it is to establish forms and routine.

Throughout the book the author displays an impressive familiarity

with the works of other students in the field, whatever the nationality of the writer or the language of his productions. This is not the result of a mere clever facility in padding a book with erudite-seeming references and annotations, but of a genuinely exhaustive knowledge of the subject. The translators have on the whole done very well what must have been a very difficult piece of work. Occasionally a strange word or an esoteric idiom forces the reader to try to think just what the expression must have been in the original.

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*Frontiers of Language and Nationality in Europe.* By LEON DOMINIAN. Maps, illustrations, bibliography, and index. American Geographical Society of New York. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1917. Pp. xviii+375.

Mr. Dominian has produced an admirable book at an opportune moment. He discusses every European boundary whose readjustment on the basis of race or language will probably be an outcome of the present war; and he wisely goes beyond the titular limits of his subject to include the geographical distribution of races in Asiatic Turkey. Therefore, anyone who reads this book will be equipped to follow intelligently the peace negotiations at the end of the war. The author considers language the only reliable and practical basis of nationality, since physical characteristics of race are variable or evanescent. Linguistic boundaries, moreover, in the majority of cases coincide with natural physical barriers, and thus reinforced offer the surest bases for political frontiers. The result is a scientific defensive boundary which makes for peace: the unscientific boundary in an incubator of war. The historical development of each political frontier is traced in its relation both to geographic features and to the linguistic boundary. This historical sketch, with its insistence upon geographic factors, shows the linguistic area characterized also by related social features, such as customs, religion, architecture, and art. These are pure near the center, diluted near the outskirts, where contact with other peoples is made. Regions of extensive race intermingling are discussed in the light of geographic conditions.

Maps of linguistic areas and of linguistic and political frontiers are abundantly interspersed through the text, while statistical tables from official census reports give the general bases of these maps. It is to be regretted, however, that the maps rarely show proportions of constituent